



MINATURA2020 Public Conference in the Raw Materials Week 2017

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Brussels, 10th November 2017

WIFI: LePlazaGuest

CODE: MIN10112017

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A map of Europe with several countries highlighted in dark green, indicating they are partners in the MINATURA 2020 project. The highlighted countries include the United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden, Finland, Spain, Italy, Greece, and Hungary. The rest of the map is in light grey.

MINATURA 2020 PARTNERS

PARTICIPANT ORGANISATION NAME	PART. SHORT NAME	COUNTRY
MinPol	MINPOL	Austria
Pan-European Reserves and Resources Reporting Committee	PERC	Belgium
Industrial Minerals Association – Europe	IMA	Belgium
European Federation of Geologists	EFG	Belgium
Geological Survey of Montenegro	ZGI	Montenegro
Regione Emilia Romagna, Geological, Seismic and Soil Survey	GSER	Italy
Ministry of Economic Affairs of Herzeg-Bosnian Canton	MGHBZ	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Polish Academy of Sciences	MEERI PAS	Poland
University College London	UCL	UK
La Palma Research Centre for Future Studies S.L.	CentroFuturo	Spain
University College Cork	UCC	Ireland
Wageningen University & Research Centre	ALTERRA	Netherlands
Iskriva, Institute for Development of Local Potentials	ISKRIVA	Slovenia
Geological and Geophysical Institute of Hungary	MFGI	Hungary
University of Bucharest	UBU	Romania
Geological Survey of Slovenia	GeoZS	Slovenia
Universidade de Lisboa	UdL	Portugal
Koprivničko-križevačka County	KKZ	Croatia
Geological Survey of Slovakia	GSSK	Slovakia
Luleå University of Technology	LTU	Sweden
Slovenian Surface Mining Association	DTV PO	Slovenia
Geological Survey of Bucharest	GSBU	Romania
University of Belgrade, Faculty of Mining and Geology	UoB	Serbia
Mineral & Resource Planning Associates Ltd.	MRPA	UK

Projects objectives

- H2020 project **(2015-2018)**
- Overall objective > develop a concept and a methodology to define and protect “**Mineral Deposits of Public Importance**” (MDoPI)
- Develop a **harmonised mapping framework** applicable in each country to designate qualifying mineral deposits as MDoPI
- Create a **European MDoPI network** that safeguards MDoPI for their ‘best use’ in the future (‘safeguarding’ does not lead directly to extraction nor does it give policy support for extraction)



Basic
requirements for
a Harmonised
Mapping
Framework

Agreement on a MDoPI
definition

Agreement on an approach
to classify MDoPI

Integration into land-use
planning via concept of
safeguarding

Mineral Deposits of Public Importance (MDoPI) concept

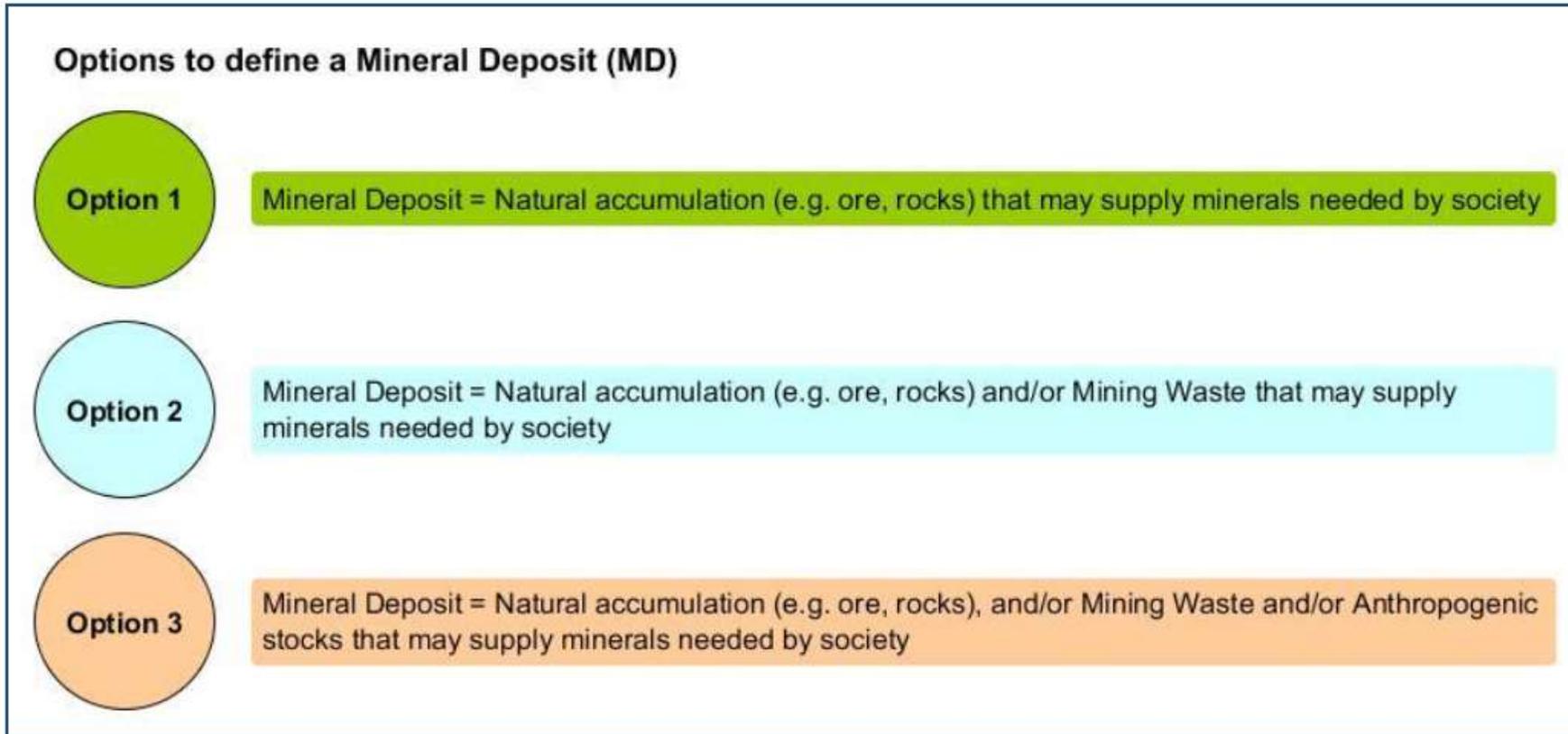
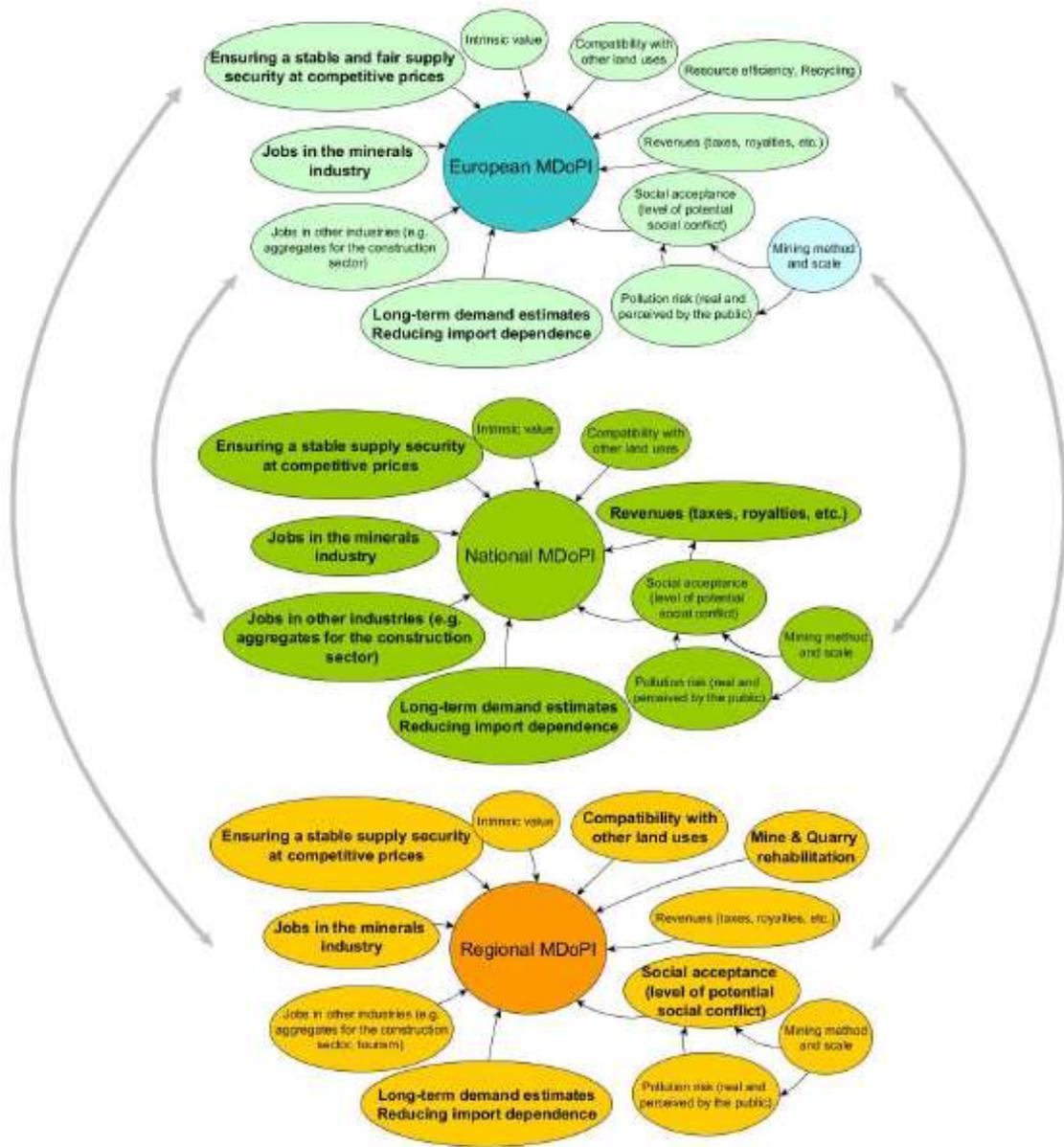


Figure 1: Options for defining a mineral deposit.

MDoPI- working definition
agreed in November 2016
(3rd Consortium Meeting in
Ljubjana, Slovenia)

"A mineral deposit is of public importance where information demonstrates that it could provide economic, social or other benefit to the EU (or the member states or a specific region/municipality),"

Which factors determine the "public importance" of a mineral deposit for each level?



Factors determining MDoPI on different levels

Figure 5: Some of the main factors determining an MDoPI at different levels (in bold those of highest importance for each level and the arrows in grey reflect the interrelationships between the three scales)

Progress & Status (1)

Currently Month **34** (out of **36**)

WP1 Land use assessment – setting the basis – **completed**

WP2 Development of a harmonised mapping framework

✓ Options for HMF - mapping of best practices accross the Europe + definitions of MDoPI - **done**

✓ Set of Qualifying conditions for a HMF for each type of mineral – **done**

☐ Harmonised Mapping Framework – **to be finished**

WP3 Regulatory Framework

✓ Multi-sectoral analysis of mineral policies and land use policies in EU countries – **done**

☐ National/Regional Guidance on incorporating the MDoPI concept and qualifying conditions - **to be finished**

☐ Towards a European vision for Mineral Deposits of Public Importance (MDoPI) in Europe – **to be finished**

Progress & Status (2)

WP4 Demonstration and pilot testing of developed methodology at case study level

- ✓ List of potential protected areas that suit the selected safeguarding criteria in selected case-study countries – **done**
- ✓ Testing of MDoPI – **done**
- ☐ Recommendations and conclusions for the testing

WP5 Stakeholders involvement on the MDoPI concept

- ✓ Guidelines for the implementation of the Stakeholder Participation Process- **done**
- ✓ First round of stakeholders workshop – **done**
- ✓ Second round of stakeholders workshop – **to be finished**
- ☐ Third stakeholders consultation– **NOW – The Final Conference, 10th November 2017**

Harmonised Mapping Framework (D2.3)

It compiles results from the rest of work packages 1,3,4 and 5 in order to provide **recomendations for a „harmonised mapping framework“ (HMF).**

Explores **land use competition** (current and future) and mineral safeguarding approaches in Europe. Focus need be on the possibility to co-use the land – **„multifunctional landscape“**.

Define the **four elements** needed for a successful HMF:

- A **digital geological knowledge base**
- Transparent **method to classify MDoPI**
- Future **demand** for minerals
- Mineral **safeguarding practices** via land-use planning

Proposes **6 steps for a flexible yet robust HMF** (guidelines for countries)

Harmonised Mapping Framework (D2.3)

Each country needs to classify and delineate MDoPI in a harmonised way. In the final stage, an European MDoPI Network based on input from each member country will be set.

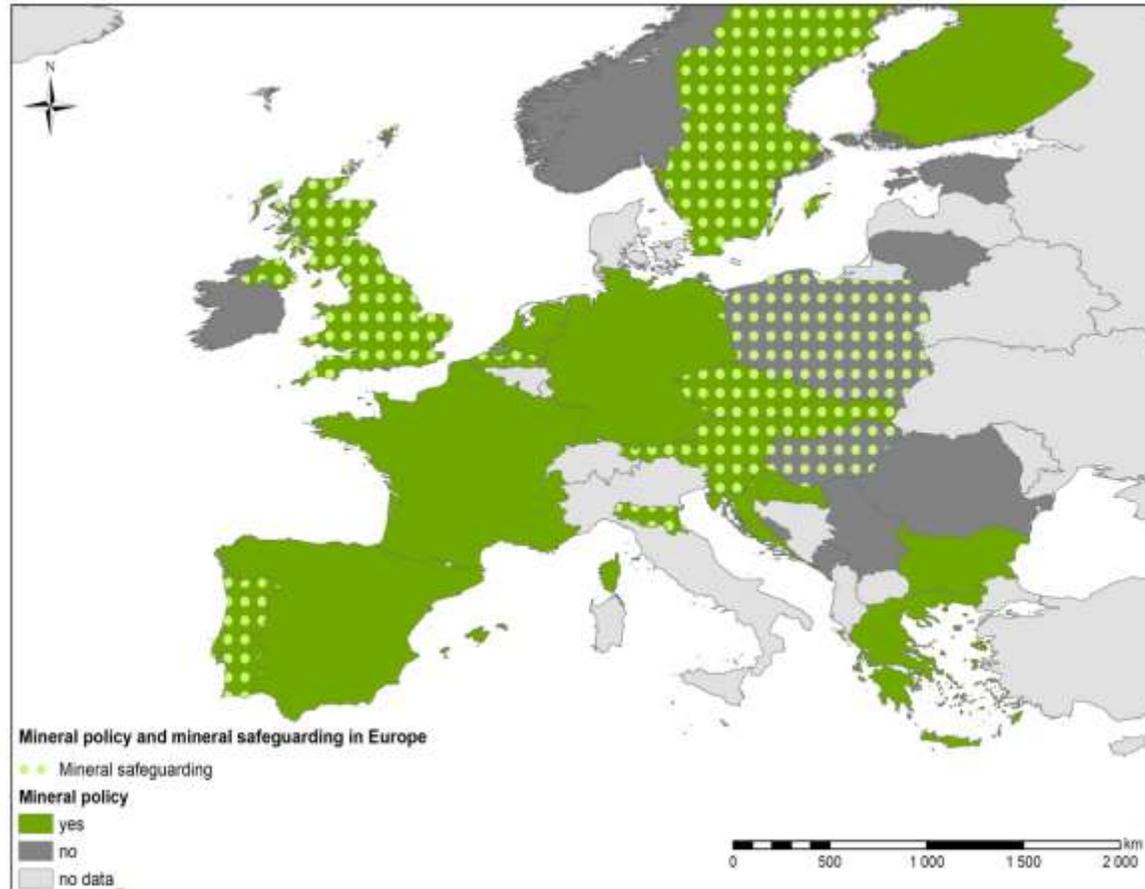
Proposed 6 steps:

1. Analysis of mineral policy, mineral demand forecasts and economic context
2. Identification and classification of potential MDoPIs
3. Analysis of competing land-uses
4. Proposing and delineating MSAs for each MDoPI
5. Validation of MDoPIs and MSAs and communication to the MDoPI network management body
6. Inclusion of MSAs in local spatial planning documents

Draft deliverable currently under discussion

National/Regional Guidance on incorporating the MDoPI concept and qualifying conditions (D3.2)

- Aim of the Deliverable is to explore pathways to include the MDoPI concept into national/regional/EU minerals (land use) planning policy framework
- It is clear that the **MDoPI safeguarding should be implemented case by case through a series of “implementation actions” based on each country’s** legislation on mining and land-use. The implementation actions have to face these topics: mineral policy, linking between relevant policies, stakeholder consultations, mineral economics, mineral resource inventory and mineral potential assessments.

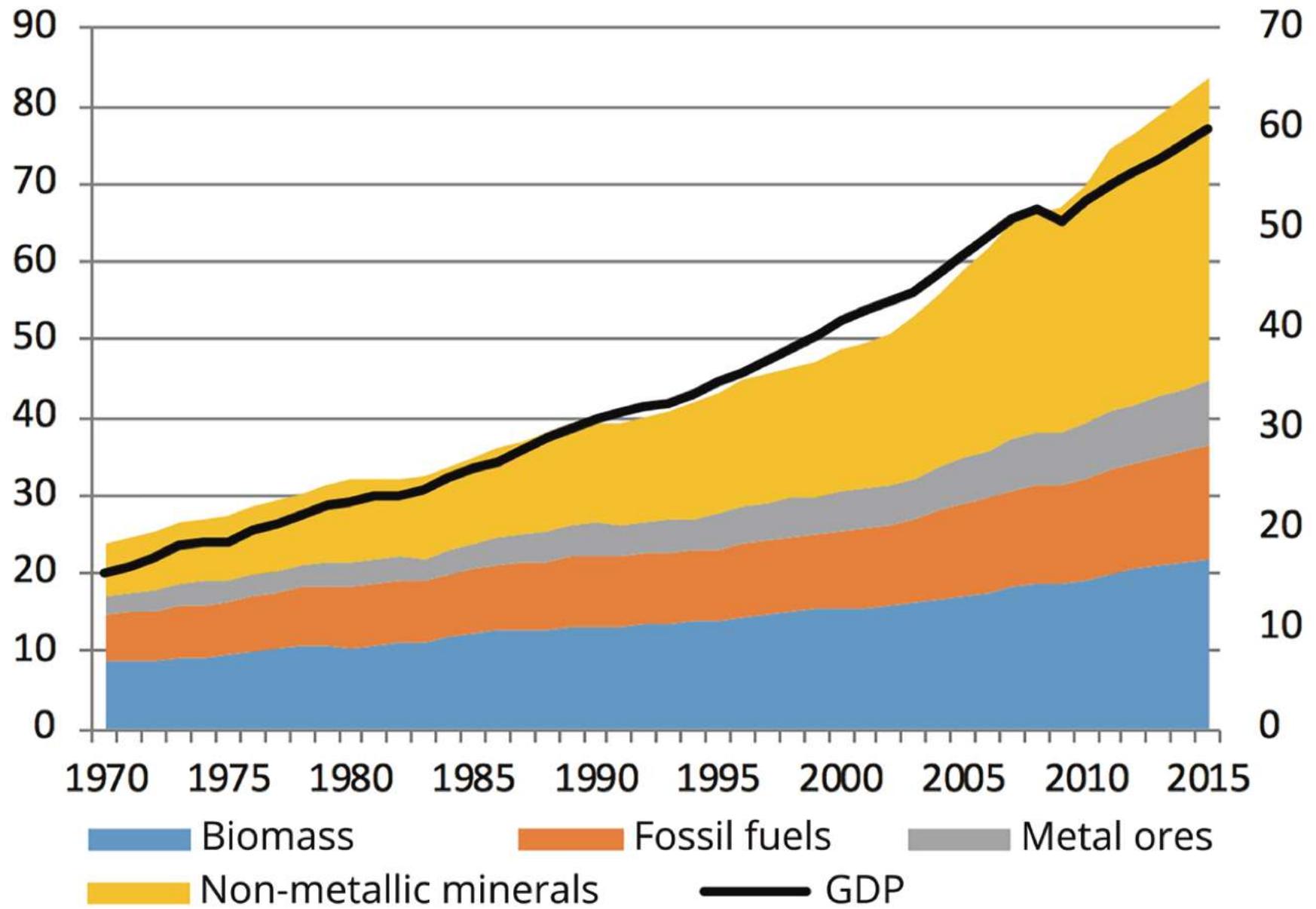


Mineral policy and mineral safeguarding in Europe

- Policies in relation with mineral safeguarding were analysed.
- Two main approaches of land use planning were analysed:
 - Top down managed by authorities
 - Bottom up initiated by entrepreneurs
- Good cases were analysed by improvements point of view (Portuguese, Poland, Austrian Swedish methodologies)
- Recommendations were developed

Recommendations

- **Minerals Policy:** High-level declaration for the importance of minerals is needed on national level and development of mineral policies.
- **Linking between mineral and other relevant** (environmental, land use planning) **policies** , or integration mineral policies into land use planning policies
- **Mineral resource inventories** or comprehensive raw material inventory for primary and secondary resources including harmonized datasets is crucial for designation MDOPI areas and it facilitates the development of sustainable resource management system.
- **Mineral potential assessment** and basic research are important not only for well-known but also little-known deposits can be safeguarded for future use. The assessment of mineral potential is needed for long term mineral planning so it is a matter of national interest.



Towards a European Vision for MDoPI (D3.3)

- Review evidence concerning mineral raw material dependencies of sustainable development in Europe.
- Review diverse approaches to identifying mineral deposits that are important to the achievement of public policy objectives—MDoPI.
- Identify potential strategic objectives for MDoPI, based on analysis of EU and member State commitments concerning sustainable development.
- Identify potential policy options and actions for the European Union.
- Draft currently under discussion.

Towards a European Vision for MDoPI (D3.3)

Common minerals policy framework for Europe

Mapping and assessment:
coordinated and interoperable
multi-criteria approaches, for
geophysical and biophysical
characterisation of MDoPI

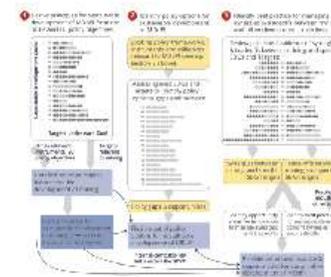
See Minatura D2.3
for details

Specific EU policy measures:

- general prioritisation and process requirements for MDoPI
- adaptation and adoption of member state best practice
- coordination of data and statistics
- economic incentives for sustainable development innovation
- strategic land/subsurface surface planning requirements

SDVP:

Sustainable Development Verification Process guidance, including principles, policy options and best practice as reference point for public and private sector organisations (Fig. 2)



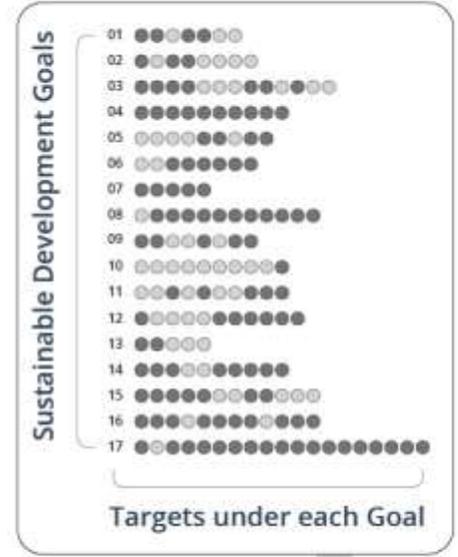
Towards a European Vision for MDoPI (D3.3)

A sustainable development verification process:

- Derive strategic management principles from SDGs and EU policy objectives: good governance, well-being for all, maintain natural capital.
- Identify policy options for sustainable development of MDoPI
- Identify best practice for managing synergies and trade-offs between mining and other objectives.

A **non-compulsory reference document** for public and private sectors, which can be incorporated into regulatory processes as needed.

1 Derive principles for sustainable development of MDoPI from the SDGs and EU policy objectives



Other relevant instruments, EU policy objectives

Targets relevant to mining

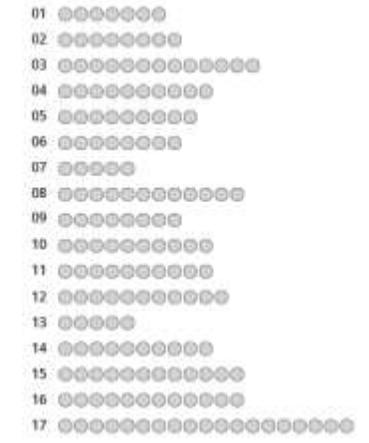
Detailed set of principles for sustainable development of mining

Core principles for sustainable development of mining (see section 3 above for examples)

2 Identify policy options for sustainable development of MDoPI

Existing policy frameworks, instruments and initiatives relevant to MDoPI (see e.g. section 3 above).

Assess against SDGs and Targets to identify policy options, gaps and barriers:



Policy gaps & opportunities

Flexible set of policy options for sustainable development of MDoPI

Internal compatibility links within the SDVP

3 Identify best practice for managing synergies & tradeoffs between mining and other development objectives



Synergies between mining and specific SDG Targets

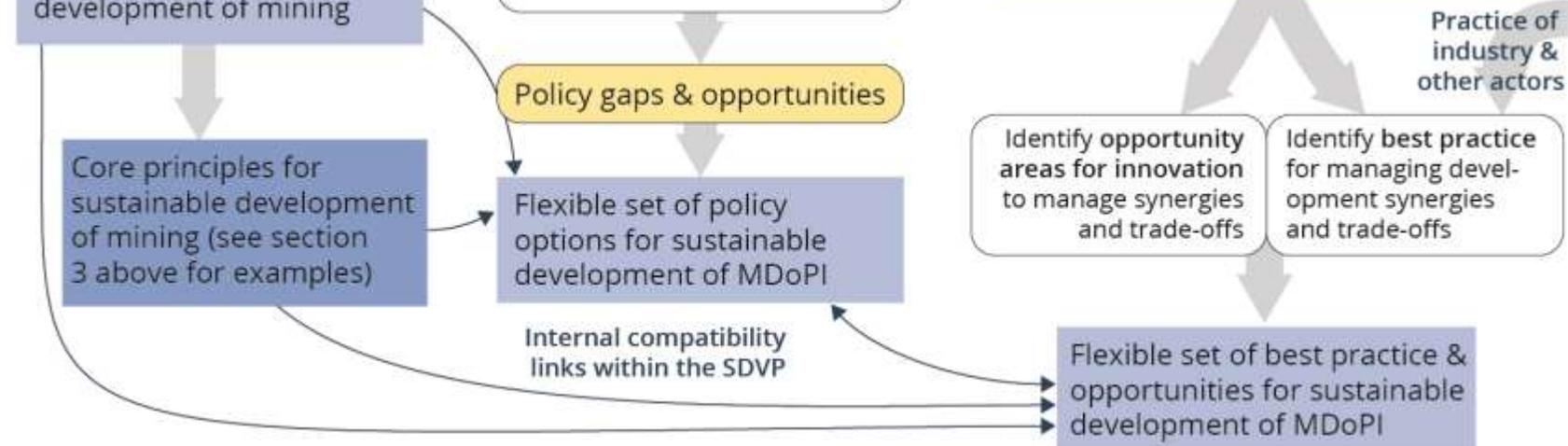
Trade-offs between mining and specific SDG Targets

Practice of industry & other actors

Identify opportunity areas for innovation to manage synergies and trade-offs

Identify best practice for managing development synergies and trade-offs

Flexible set of best practice & opportunities for sustainable development of MDoPI



Project finalisation and impacts

- Project finalises in January 2018
- Next months > focus
 - finalising HMF and
 - a Joint Vision + Fundamentals for the setting up of a European MDoPI Network
- Impact on deposits safeguarding depends on the implementation of HMF per country
- Creation of European MDoPI Network depends on commitment of countries to apply the HMF

MINATURA2020 follow-up > MINLAND

- MINLAND H2020 CSA Project (Mineral resources in sustainable land-use planning)
 - *Objective: ensure access to areas with actual or potentially valuable resources for mineral exploration and exploitation activities within the EU, including focus on CRMs*
- Project starts in a few weeks / duration: 24 PM
- One of the specific objectives is to further develop practitioner guidelines for linking land use planning and MDoPI with the aim of minerals safeguarding;
- Follow-up of the European MDoPI Network idea

**MinPol - Agency for International Minerals Policy (www.minpol.com) –
Project Coordinator**



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**FINAL MINATURA2020 Consortium meeting
January 10 / Brussels**

Thanks for your attention!

www.minatura2020.eu



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Questions and suggestions

If you have additional comments and suggestions, please send it to the relevant contacts:

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Thank you for the cooperation!